

Generally fair with little change in temperature.

ALCO-PLAN

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ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 14.—The Vickers Vimy biplane started on its trans-Atlantic flight at 4:13 o'clock this afternoon, Greenwich time.

The Vickers-Vimy machine carried two men, Capt. Jack Alcock, a Britisher, as pilot, and Lieut. Whitten Brown, an American, as navigator.

The Vickers-Vimy machine has a wing spread of only 67 feet and is equipped with two 350-horsepower Rolls-Royce motors, said to be capable of developing a speed of more than 100 miles an hour. The capacity of the gasoline tanks was recently enlarged to 865 gallons and lubricating oil tanks to 50 gallons, which is believed sufficient to carry the plane 2,440 miles under normal weather conditions. A wireless telegraphy set, capable of sending and receiving messages over comparatively long distances, is part of the plane's equipment.

Capt. Jack Alcock, the pilot, was among the British pioneers in aviation. He obtained his flying certificate in 1912 and joined the royal air service immediately upon the outbreak of the war. He acted as an instructor at first, but was later sent to the Turkish front, where he held the record for long-distance bombing raids. He was later captured by the Turks and held prisoner until the armistice was signed.

Lieut. Arthur Whitten Brown, navigator of the Vickers-Vimy plane, also is a veteran of the war, having served first as an infantry officer and later in the British aviation service until an accident to the machine in which he was an observer late in 1915 forced him to leave the service. He was wounded and taken prisoner.

Lieut. Brown's first notable exploit was in a plane in which he was acting as senior observer. A shell set the machine afire 1,800 feet above the German positions, and while the pilot raced to reach the British lines, Brown fought the flames to prevent ignition of the ammunition, succeeding after nearly all his clothes had been burned off.

In another air cruise he helped to bring down an enemy Albatross, and in the course of the war's second year he set out, in a squadron, on a long distance reconnaissance from which his plane did not return. The carburetor broke and when the pilot landed far within the German lines, Brown, unable to strap himself in because he was busy with the engine, was captured and taken to a prisoner camp.

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